GENERAL LEE'S OWN ACCOUNT OF THE SURRENDER; AND AN ACCOUNT BY GENERAL HORACE PORTER

with which he received him, the delicate

General Lee's account of the sur-render is retold here by Rev. Dr. J. William Jones.

rude upon your confidence, and yet to have been so many accounts of surrender that we would be very chigratified if you would give your a version of that memorable event. The general very pleasantly replied the would be glad to do so, and ceeded in his characteristic, simplement to give us the story of Appoton, which was of such deep interest t I could now recall from memory substance, and in most cases the y words of his narrative. But I am forced to trust to my memory as ande full hotes that night, and wrote the story afterwards for the Richald Dispatch.

retreat to Appoint ox, the situation over a rmy on the 8th of April was erate indeed. Seven thousand eight desperate indeed. Seven thousand eight hundred and ninety-two (5,822)—General Lee himself gave the figures—jaded, half-famished, Confederates with arms in their hands were surrounded by eighty thousand (80,000) well-equipped, well-fed enemies with large reinforcements coming up. That night General Lee had a cenference at which Longstreet, and Gordon (commanding the infantry). Pendicton, chief of artillery, and Fitz Lee, commanding the cavalry, were present. It was agreed that Gordon and Fitz Lee commanding the cavalry, were present. It was agreed that Gordon and Fitz Lee the standard of the commanding the cavalry were present. It was agreed that Gordon and Fitz Lee the standard of the commanding the cavalry were present. It was agreed that Gordon and Fitz Lee made the succeeded Longstreet should follow and the army push, forward to Lynchburg; but if this attack failed then negotiations for surrender should follow.

Gordon and Fitz Lee made the attack Gordon and Fitz Lee made the attack forces and contact the standard collaboration of the st

attack failed render the attack render should follow.

Gordon and Fitz Lee made the attack with their accustomed gallantry. Sheridan's people were driven back about a mile and a half, and two pices of his artillery were captured, as d if only sheridan had barred the way the surrender would not have occurred that render would not have occurred that day at Appemattox. But when Gordon and Fitz. Lee had driven Sheridan back they ran up against the army of the James, 40,000 strong, under that gal-lant soldier, General Ord. On That Fateful Day.

Colonel Charles S. Venable, of General Lee's staff, in a speech at the great Lee Memorial Meeting in Richmond. November, 1870, gives the results so clearthat I quote in full what he says as

tollows: follows:

"At 2 o'clock on the morning of that fatal day, General Lee rode forward, still hoping that he might break through the countless hordes of the enemy, which hemmed us in Halting a short distance in rear of our vanguard, he sent me on to General Gordon to ask him if he could break through the enemy. I found General Gordon and General Fitz. Lee on their front line in the dim light of the morning, arranging an attack. Gordon's reply to the message I give the expressive phrase of the gallant Georgian) was this: "Tell General Lee I have fought my corps to a frazzle, and I fear I can do nothing unless I am heavily supported by Longstreet's corps." When I bore this message back to General Lee, he said: "Then there is nothing left me but to go and see General Grant, and I would rather die a thousand deaths." Convulsed with passionate grief, many as we stood around him. Said one, 'Oh General, what will history say of the surrender of the army in the field?' He replied, 'Yes, I know they will say hard things of us; they will not understand how we were overwhelmed by numbers; but that is not the question, Colonel; the question is: is, it right to surrender this army? If it is right, then I will take all of the responsibility.' Fellow soldiers, though he alone was calm, in that hour of humiliation the soul of the great captain underwent the throes of death, for his grand old army surrendered, and for his people so soon to lie at the mercy of the foe; and the sorrows, of this first death at Appomattox, Courthoise, with the affilictions which fell upon the devoted South, weighed upon his mighty heart to its breaking, when the welcome messenger came from God to transinte him to his home in heaven."

Not Under Apple Tree.

Not Under Apple Tree.

While awaiting Grant's reply Lee rested on some rails under an apple ree, where the staff officer who brought Grant's reply found him. This is the origin of the story so widely published and believed that the two generals "met The soldiers of the two armies not only

ne soldiers of the two atmies not only up, root and branch, the tree under the the surrender was supposed to ecourred, but carried off also the e of the small orchard of apple trees hich this particular tree stood, "Apattox apple trees" was in great dead by the relic hunters, and some of returned Confederate soldiers, when got to Richmond, determined to make we greenbacks by supplying the dewhole of the small orchard of appl in which this particular tree stood. greenbacks by

Accordingly they drove a with pieces of apple tree cut from with pieces of apple tree the would de around Richmond, and it would de around Richmond, and it would be around Richmond, and it would be around tree." coorodingly they drove a brisk orchards around Richmond, and it would be a curious speculation to decide how many tons of "Appointed apple tree were scattered through the country. A gentleman present when General Leu was giving his account of the surrender, said: "You met under an apple tree, did you not. General?" He replied, "No, sir; we did not. We met in Mr. McLean's parlor. If there was an apple tree there I did not see it."

I did not see it."

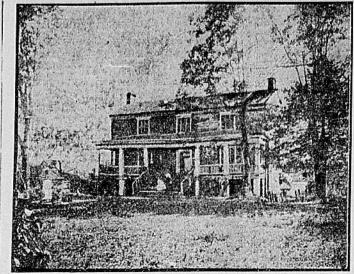
General Les said that when he went to meet General Grant he was accompanied only by his military secretary, Col. Charles Marshall: that General Grant had with him members of his stuff, and Generals Sherdan and Ord, and perhaps there were in the room during the interview. He said that he had left orders with Longettaria Advances. straited him. He said that when he met Scheral Grant they exchanged polite salu-ntions, and some little general conver-nation ensued, after which General Grant and himself drew up to a table to dis-cuss the business on which they met.

Conference With Grant.

Lee opened the interview by saying General, I am here to ascertain the "General, I am here to ascertain the terms upon which you will accept the surrender of the Army of Northern Virtinia; but it is due to proper candor and rankness that I should say at once that I am not willing, even to discuss, any arms incompatible with preserving the tonor of my army, which I am determined to maintain at all hazards and to the last extremity."

General, I am here to ascertain the determined to maintain at all hazards and to the last extremity."

oposing dishonorable terms, Gen-but I should like to know what terms you would consider satisfactory."
Lee replied that the terms indicated a his letter of the 5th assemed fair, and



It was in this house that the terms of the surrender were arranged.

Headquarters Army of Northern Virginia, April 10, 1865. After four years of arduous service,

After four years of aduous service, marked by unsurpassed courage and fortitude, the Army of Northern Virginia has been compelled to yield to overwhelming numbers and resources. I need not tell the survivors of so many hard-fought battles, who have remained steadfast to the last, that I have consepted to this result from no distrust of them; but feeling that valor and devotion could accomplish nothing that could compensate the loss that would have attended the continuation of the contest, I have determined to avoid the useless sacrifice of those whose past services have endeared them to their countrymen. By the terms of the agreement, officers and men can return to their homes, and remain there until exchanged. You will take with you the satisfaction that proceeds from the consciousness of duty faithfully performed; and I earnestly pray that a meriful God will extend to you His blessing and protection. With an unceasing admiration of your constancy, and devotion to your country, and a grateful remembrance of your kind and generous consideration of myself, I bid you an effectionate farewell.

R. E. LEEE, General.

Grant assenting, Lee requested him to submit them in writing.

With a common lead penci! General Grant then wrote and handed General Lee the following paper:

to the troops the following order—the last [which ever emanated from ithis peerless soldier—which will go down the ages as a touching memento of that sad day at Appointance Courthouse:

Grant assenting, Lee requested him to submit them in writing.

With a common lead pencil General Grant then wrote and handed General Lee the following paper;

Appomattox, C. H., April 9, 185.

Gen. R. E. Lee, Commanding C. S. A:
In accordance with the substance of my letter to you of the Sth instant, I propose to receive the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia on the following terms, to-wit:

Rolls of all the officers and men to be made in duplicate, offe copy to be given to an officer designated by me, the order to be retained by such officers as you may designate.

The officers to give their individual parole not to take arms against the government of the United States until properly exchanged; and each company or regimental commander to sign parole for the men of their commands.

or regimental commander to sign parole for the men of their commands. The arms, artillars The arms, artillery, and public prop-

parole for the men of their commands. The arms, artillery, and public property to be packed and stacked and turned over to the officers appointed by me to receive them.

This will not empace the side arms of the officers, nor their private horses, or baggage.

This done each officer and man will be allowed to return to their homes, not to be disturbed by United States authority so long as they observe their parole, and the laws in force where they may reside.

Very respectfully,

U. S. GRANT,

Lieutenant-General.

General Lee read it carefully without comment, except to say that most of the horses were the private property of the horses were the private property of the men riding them. General Grant replied that such horses would be exempt from surrender, and the paper was then handed to Colonel Parker, of Grant's staff, and copies in ink made by him and Colonel Marshall. While this was being done there were inquires after the health of mutual acquaintances, but nothing bearing on the surrender, except that General Lee said that he had on his hands some two or three thousand prisoners, for whom he had no rations. his hands some two or three thousand prisoners, for whom he had no rations. Sheridan at once said, "I have rations for 25,000 men."

General Grant having signed his note General Grant having signed his note, General Lee conferred with Colonel Marshall, who wrote this brief note of acceptance of the terms of surrender offered, General Lee striking out the sentence, "I have the honor to reply to your communication," substituting, "I have your letter of this date";

Headquarters Army of Northern Virginia, April 9, 1865.

General,—I have received your letter

Virginia, April 9, 1865.

General,—I have received your letter of this date containing the terms of surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, as proposed by you. As they are substantially the same as those expressed in your letter of the 8th instant, they are accepted. I will proceed to designate the proper officers to carry the stipulations into effect. Very respectfully, your obedient serant, R. E. LIEE.

vant,

This terminated the interview, and General Lee rode back to his head-quarters, which were three-quarters of a mile northeast of the courthouse. Sword Not Surrendered.

"General Grant returned your sword, dld he not, General?" asked Mr. Tucker, one of the party to whom General Lee was giving his brief but exceedingly in-

was giving an order but exceedingly in-teresting account.
"No, sir," was the prompt reply, "he had no opportunity of doing so. By the terms the side arms of the officers were exempt from surrender, and I did not of course violate those terms by tendering him my sword. swords was that General Grant poligized to me for not wearing his own sword, saying that it had gone of own sword, saying that it had gone of in his burgage, and he had not beer able to get it in time." I had in my possession once an autograph letter from General Grant to a gentleman, who made inquiry of him to the effect tha there was no tender of Lee's gword an no return of it, and in his memoirs he says: "The much talked of surrendering of Lee's sword, and my handing it back, this and much more that has been said about it is the purest romance, and yet the newspaper correspondents at the time vividity described this scene. "The historic apple tree" and "Grant's magnanimity in returning Lee's sword" have sone into the books, and at frequent intervals these stories are reported.

tervals these stories are repeated.

As General Lee rode back from this interview his sad countenance told the explained it to his officers they one one took him by the hand, and.

The announcement was received by the troops generally with mingled emotionssatisfaction that "Marse Robert" had done right, but bitter grief that it had

"Something on the soldier's cheeks Washed off the stain of powder." His Last Order.

The next day General Lee published

consideration for the feelings of the vanquished with which he conducted the negotiations, and the magnanimity which he showed in ordering that no salutes he showed in ordering that no sautes be fired, and no cheering allowed, and the simple form of surrender adopted, won the highest admiration of the Confederate soldiers and people. The rank and file of the Federal army, too, were very kind to their old enemies, and the blue and the gray were soon mingling together in very friendly intercourse, the victors sharing their rations with the vanquished.

together in very friendly intercourse, the victors sharing their rations with the vanquished.

An amusing story is told of a ragged, battle-scarred old Confederate, who said to some of his new-found friends in blue, "You uns need not think that you uns hain't done no sich a thing. We uns have just wore ourselves out a whipping of you uns. Now we uns are going to try to live peaceable with you uns, but if you uns don't behave yourselves mighty pretty we uns are going to whip you uns agin."

A Confederate orator expressed it in a more classic phrase when he said, "The Army of Northern Virginia was not conquered, but 'only wearled out with victory."

The day after the surrender General Lee had another interview with Gen.

The day after the surrender General ce had another interview with General Grant. They met in a field a little orth of Appomattox Courthouse, near Grant was anxious for General Lee to meet President Lincoln, but he had left Richmond before General Lee got there,

Grant was anxious for General Lee to meet President Lincoln, but he had lett Richmond before General Lee got there, and the meeting never took place. Several years after the surrender, when on a visit to Appomatox Courthouse, a citizen who witnessed the second meeting between Lee and Grant pointed out to me the exact spot. I gathered some thorns from the tree near the place, and afterwards covered them with evergreens and immortelles from General Lee's bier, and labeled the wreath, "The thorns of Appomattox covered with the immortelles of Lee's last great victory," One day in 1895 the writer was conversing with General Lee in reference to certain results of the war, when he said very emphatically, "Yes, all that is very sad, and might be a cause of self-reproach, but that we are conscious that we have humbly tried to do our duty. We may, therefore, with calm satisfaction, trust in God and leave results to Him."

General Gordon testifies that in the deep agony of spirit, with which Lee witnessed the grief of his soldlers at the surrender, he exclaimed, "I could wish that I were numbered among the slain of the last battle," but that he at ence recalled the wish and said. "Not we must live for our afflicted country,"

And one of his officers relates that during those hours of terrible suspense, when he was considering the question of surrender, he exclaimed from the depths of a full heart, "How easily I could get rid of this and be at rest. I have only to ride along the lines, and all will be over. But," he quickly added, "It is our duty to live, for what will become of the women and children of the South if we are not here to support, and protect them?"

Thus General Lee ended his career as the terms and said, the proceed to write the rems. The leaves had been write the more. The leaves had been write the more. The leaves had been of the women and children of the South if we are not here to support, and protections of the women and children of the South if we are not here to support, and protections of the women

I bid you an effectionate tarewell.

E. LIEE, General.

The calm dignity of General Lee amid these trying scenes, the deep emotion with which the men heard his noble tarewell address, and crowded around to shake hands, how they were thrilled by his simple words. "Mon, we have the start of t

tages who had been bound so closely together by common hardships, sufferings, dangers, and victories, and now by this sad blighting of cherished hopes can only be appreciated by those witnessed that scene which is forever daguerrectyped upon the memories and hearts of that remnant of Lee's noble army.

It is proper to add that General Grant's

Thus General Lee ended his career as a soldier, and his grand old array mauchino the the life, and his grand old array mauchino the tribute of the two conservately when I say that he had proven himself the greatest soldier of the war, and of history misself the greatest soldier of the man of the centuries.

Richmond, Va., January 19, 1997.



wrote the Terms.

"Very well, replied General Grant, 'I see that all will be being added, 'it is what will become lidren of the South of support, and produced the support of the writing were made. He wrote very rapidly, and did not pause until he fineshed the sentence, ending with 'officers appointed by me to receive them.' Then he looked toward Lee, and his eyes seemed to be resting on the handsome he looked toward Lee, and his eyes seemed to be resting on the handsome sword that hung at that officer's side. He said afterward that this set him to thinking that it would be an unnecessary humiliation to require the officerato surrender their swords, and a great hardship to deprive them of their personal bagagase and horses, and after a short pause he wrote the sentence, "This will not embrace the side-arms of the officers, nor their private horses or bagand directed him as they went along to interline six or seven swords, and to strike out the word 'their' which had been repeated. When this had been done, the general took the manifold writer in his right hand, extended his right arm towards General Lee, and started to rise from his chair to hand the book to him. As I was standing equally distant from them with my back to the front window, I stepped forward, took the book and passed it to General Lee.

Cool and Deliberate

"Lee was very cool, collected, and de-ilberate in manner. He reached in his pocket and drew out a pair of steel-rimmed spectacles. With a fred silk handkerchief he wiped them very carefully, adjusted them to his eyes, and began reading over the terms. They consisted of two short ways. began reading over the terms. They consisted of two short pages. When he reached the top line of the second page, he looked up and said to General Grant, 'After the words 'until properly' the word 'exchanged' seems to be omitted. You doubtless intended to use that "'Why, yes,' sald Grant. 'I thought I

"'Why, yes,' said Grant. 'I thought I had put in the word 'exchanged.'
"'I presumed it had been omitted in-advertently,' continued Lee, 'and with your permission I will mark where it should be inserted.'

table with it. When he hand ed it back, it was carefully treasured by

Showed His Feelings. "When Lee came to the sentence about the officers' side-arms, private horse-and baggare, he showed for the first time during the reading of the terms: erosity. It was doubtless the condition mentioned to which he particularly al-luded when he looked toward General Grant as he finished reading and said, with some degree of warmth in his man-ner, "This will have a very happy effect upon my army. 'General Grant then remarked, 'Unless

mention.' Lee replied after a short pause.
The cavalrymen and artillerists own their
own horses in our army. Its organization
in this respect divers n this respect differs from that of the States.' This expression

You will find that the terms as writ ten do not allow this,' roplied Grant; 'only the officers are permitted to take

that is clear.' His face showed plainty that he was quite anxious to have this concession made, and Grant said very promptly and without giving Lee time

romptly and without giving Lee time to make a direct request:

"'Well, the subject is quite new to me. Of course I did not know that any private soldiers owned their animals, but I think this will be the last battle of the war—I sincerely hope so—and that the surrender of this army will be followed soon by that of all the others; and I surrender of this army will be followed soon by that of all the others; and I take it that most of the men in the ranks are small farmers, and as the country has been so raided by the two armies, it is doubtful whether they will be able to put in a crop to carry themselves and their families through the next whiter without the aid of the horses they are move ridge, and I will arrange it in this now riding, and I will arrange it in this way: I will not change the terms as now written, but will instruct the officers

I shall appoint to receive the parole to let all the men who claim to own a horse or mule take the animals home with them to work their little farms." (This expression has been quoted in various forms, and has been the subject of some dispute. I give the exact words used.)

Lee Felt Relieved.

"Lee new looked greatly relieved, and though anything but a demonstrative man, he gave every evidence of his appreciation of this concession, and said, This will have the best possible effect upon the men. It will be very gratifying, and will do much toward conciliating our people. He handed the draft of the terms back to General Grant, who called Colonel T. S. Bowers, of the staff, to him and directed him to make a copy in ink. Bowers was a little nervous, In Ink. Bowers was a little nervous, and he turned the matter over to Colonel Parker, whose handwriting presented a better appearance than that of any one class on the staff. Parker moved the oval-top table at which General Grant was seated to the back part of the room, and used it in conving the terms. Wilned the company the terms. was scated to the back part of the room, and used it in copying the terms. Wilmer McLean's domestic resources in the way of ink now became the subject of a searching investigation, but it was found that the contents of the conical-shaped stoneware inkstard which he produced appeared to be participating in the general breaking up, and had disapshort pause he will not embrace the side-arms of the officers, nor their private horses or bagge.' When he had finished the letter, he called Colonel Ely S. Parker, one of the military secretaries on the staff, to his side and looked it over with him, and directed him as they went along to interline six or seven swords, and to the interline six or seven swords, and to the rescue, and pulled out of his pocket. the rescue, and pulled out of his pocket a small boxwood inkstand, which was put at Parker's service, so that after all we had to fall back upon the re-sources of the enemy in procuring the 'stage properties' for the final scene in this memorable military drama

this memorable military drama.

"Lee, in the meantime had directed Colonel Marshall to draw up for his signature a letter of acceptance of the terms of surrender. Colonel Marshall wrote out a draft of such a letter, making it the honor to reply to your communica-tion,' etc. General Lee took it, and it again and seemed to change some words, and then told the colonel to make words, and copy in Ink. When it came to providing the paper, it was found that we had the only supply of that important ingredient in the recipe for surrendering an army, so we gave a few pages to the colonel.

General Grant Introduced the general officers who had entered, and each mem her of the staff, to General Lee. ber of the stall, to general see. The gegeral shook hands with General Seth Williams, who had been his adjutant when Lee was superintendent at West Point, some years before the war, and gave his hand to some of the other officers who had extended the last but to who had extended theirs, but to most of those who were introduced he merely bowed in a dignified and forma

Men Without Food.

"Lee did not utter a word while the introductions were going on, except to Seth Williams, with whom he talked quite cordially. He now took the initiaquite cordally. He now took the initiative again in leading the conversation back into business channels. He said:

"I have a thousand or more of your men as prisoners, General Grant, a number of them officers, whom we have required to march along with us for several days. I shall be glad to send them into your lines as soon as it can be conyour lines as 800n as it can be arranged, for I have no provisions for them. I have, indeed, nothing for my them. I have, indeed, nothing for my own men. They have been living for the last few days principally upon parched corn, and we are badly in need of both rations and forage.

"General Grant replied, 'I should like to have our men sent within our lines as soon as possible. I will take steps

as soon as possible. I will take steps at once to have your army supplied with rations, but I am sorry we have no forage for the animals. We have had to depend upon the country for our supply of forage. Of about how many men does your present force consist?"

"Indeed, I am not able to say, Lee answered after a slight pause. "My

"Thdeed, I am not able to say, Lee answered, after a slight pause. My losses in killed and wounded have been exceedingly heavy, and besides there have been many strugglers and some desorters. All my reports and public papers, and, indeed, my own private letters, had to be destroyed on the march to prevent them from falling into the hands of your people. Maily companies are entirely without officers, and I have not seen any returns for several days, so that I have no means of ascertaining "General Grant had taken great pains

to have a daily estimate made of the enemy's forces from all the data that could be obtained, and, judging it to be about 25,000 at that time, he said, 'Suppose I send over 25,000 rations, do you think that will be a sufficient supply?' I think it will be ample,' remarked Lea and added, with considerable earnestness of manner, 'and it will be a great relief, I assure you.' The number surrendered, including the cavalry, numbered 28,000 men.
"As to General Grant's supplies, he had ordered the army on starting out to carry twelve days' rations. This was the twelfth and last day of the campaign.

Grant Without Sword.

Grant's eye now fell on Lee's sword again, and it seemed to remind him of the absence of his own, and by way of explanation he said to Lee:

"I started out from my camp several days ago without my sword, and as I have not seen my headquarters' baggage since. I have been riding about without my slde-arms. I have generally worn sword, however, as little as possible—only during the actual operations of a campaign."

"I am in the habit of wearing mine most of the time," remarked Lee. "I wear it invariably when I am among my

most of the time, remarked Lee. I wear it invariably when I am among my troops, moving about through the army. "After a few more words had been exchanged, the two letters were signed. Grant affixed his signature to the terms upon the oyal table, which had been moved up to him again for that purpose. Lee signed his acceptance upon the marble-topped table at which he sat. Colonel Parker folded up the terms and gave them to Colonel Marshall. Marshall handed Lee's acceptance to Parker. "We entered the room a few minutes after one o'clock. It was now nearly four. General Lee rose from his chair and bowed to those in the room in a dignified manner. General Grant advanced and shook hands with him. General Lee then stepped out on to the porch, accompanied by Calonel Marshall and followed by the Union officers. He made a motion to his orderly to bridly the horses and bring them up. While waiting for this, General Lee stood on the lowest step of the porch and gazed sadly in the direction of the valley beyond, where his gallant army lay, now an army of prisoners. He thrice smotthe palm of his left hand with his right fist in an absent sort of way, and appeared unaware of everything about him. All deeply appreciated the sadness that overwheimed him, and he had the personal sympathy of every one who beheld him at that supreme moment of trial. The approach of his horse seemed to soma sympathy of every one who benefit shim at that supreme moment of trial. The approach of his horse seemed to recall him from his reveris, and he at once mounted. General Grant saluted him by lifting his hat. He was followed in this act of courtesy by all our officers present. General Lee raised his hat in return, and rode off at a slow trot to break the news to the brave fellows whom he had so long commanded.

"General Grant and staff now walked over to the headquarters camp which had been established near by. A battery of artillery at this moment began to fire a salute to celebrate the victory. The general sent word at once to cease firing, wih a message saying, The war is over, the rebels are agin our countrymen, and the best way of showing our rejoicing will be to abstaln from all such demonhim at that supreme moment of trial.

and the best way of showing our rejoicing will be to abstaln from all such demonstrations.

"He refrained from entering the Confederate lines, and when asked whether he intended to go into Richmond, he replied, 'No, I think it would be as well not to go. I could do no good there, and my visit might lead to demonstrations which would only wound the feelings of the residents, and we ought not to do nything at such a time that would add to their sorrow."

Their Final Talk.

"At ten o'clock the next morning, April 10th, General Grant mounted his horse and went out to the front. General Lee rode forward to meet him. They sat upon their horses and conversed for half upon their horses and conversed for half an hour concerning the details of parol-ing the prisoners, the prospects of a general cessation of hostilities, and the near approach of peace. They then sa-luted respectfully by raising their hats. Lee rode back to his camp to bid a finul farewell to his troops, and Grant set out for Washington, having fought his last hattle.

battle.

"The scene at Appenditox was characteristically American, and the manner in which it was conducted reflected lasting credit upon both the flustrious soldlers who directed it. There was nothing theatrical, no indulgence in mock heroics, no posing for effect, no offering or de-manding of swords, and no stilled practical Americans charged with the settlemen of affairs involving great respons! bilities. Grant's magnanimity, his prompt billities. Grant's magnanimity, his prompt proffer of generous torms to spare Lee the necessity of suing for them, and delicate courtesy with which he endeavored to avoid wounding the feelings of a conquered antagonist, commanded the admiration of friend and foe alike.

"Lee's conduct throughout this trying scene was thoroughly characteristic dignified, and impressive, and his bear-ing was that of a courteous gentleman en-dowed with all the moral courage necessary to acquit himself so commendably throughout so painful an ordeal. The conspicuous example set by General Les in this surrender was soon followed by all the Confederate armies.

all the Confederate armies.

"All eyes could at that moment behold the dawn of peace. The charges were now withdrawn from the guns, the camp, fires were left to smolder in their ashes, the horses were withdrawn from the caunon to be hitched to the plow, and the armies of the Union and the armies of armies of the Union and the armies of the Secession turned their backs upon each other for the first time in four long, bloody years."

The Lee Statue Unveiled The Lote Statute Onvened.

Though victory crowneth not thy brow,
Thou stand'st to-day unveiled,
Type of the manilest manhood, thou,
That ever fighting, failed.

Well may'st thou hold aloft thy head;
Immortal Is its crown;
And though the cause thou led'st be dead,
Deathless is thy renown!

Twas thine to stand against the world, Gainst race of every name;
And though thy battle-flag is furled,
"Tis wreathed with fadeless fame.
No braver soul e'er dared be free,
Or stood in strife more stern,
Not Spartan at Thermopylae,
Not Scot at Hannockburn!

Nor ever shall the memory die, While tongue or pen can tell Of daring deeds, of purpose high, For which the comrades fell; And so in story thou shalt stand, In legend and in lore, The idol of the native land, Till time shall be no more. Richmond, May 29th, 1890. Clarkson,

Preparing to Testify.
"I have seen very little evil in the world."
says John D., "and I remember only the good."
Won't that memory of his be convenient on
the witness stand!—Cieveland Lesses.

GENERAL PORTER'S ACCOUNT OF THE SURRENDER

tributes to "The Outlook" a very interesting account of the incidents that marked the arrangement of the terms of surrender. He says:

"At 1 o'clock we arrived at Appomat-"At 1 o'clock we arrived at Appointa-tox Courthouse, which was a little town consisting of six houses. We met Sheri-dan near the courthouse. Grant greeted him with the words, 'How are you, Sheridan? Do you know where Loe is." Sheridan answerer, 'Yes, he is in that brick house.' 'Well, then, we will go him with the words, 'How are you, Sheridan? Do you know where Loe is."
Sheridan answerer, 'Yes, he is in that brick house.' 'Well, then, we will go over, 'said Grant. In front of the house was Colonel Babcock's orderly, who said he had been ordered to post himself in the road to look out for General Grant and tell him where Lee was. He informed General Grant that General Lee, Colonel Babcock, and a Confederate officer held grave into the house, half an house half an house in the house half an house were that we went into the room. He had gone into the house half an hour before.

"I learned afterwards from "I learned afterwards from Colones Baboock that he had gone a little more than half a mile beyond Appemattox before he met General Lee. The general was lying down to rest close to the road-side upon some fence-rails, over which a blanket had been spread. Colonel Marshall, the military secretary of Gen Marshall, the military secretary of Gen-eral Lee, anime forward to receive the note. General Lee sat up, read the com-munication from General Grant, and said to Colonel Marshall, 'We will advance on the road with this officer.'

In the McLean House.

"The three rode along to the edge o his shirt-sleeves. whose nar Wilmer McLean. whiner McLean. Lee said to him, 't want to occupy a room in a house here for a short time for a conference.' McLean led them to the first house and said, 'Gome right in here.' Lee looked around and remarked, 'Isn't there a more commodious house in the town than this? McLean replied, 'Yes, come seven stops leading up to it. was a vard in front and some stable and Colonel Babcock entered the room on the left of the hall, and there await-ed General Grant's arrival. As we ap-proached the house we saw a large frongray horse with his bridle off nib-biling the rooms of the large transfer of the fron-gray horse with his bring of no-bling the grass in the front yard, with an orderly in charge of him. It was General Lee's famous horse, Traveler, A dark-colored mare alongside proves to be Colonel Marshall's. General Gran

is chair. General Grant advanced to vards him and extended his hand, saying, 'General Lee,' and the two sh ing, 'General Lee,' and the two shook hands cordially. In a few minutes Colonel Babcock came to the front door, and, making a motion with his hat toward the sitting-room, said to the staff, 'General Grant says come in.' We entered quietly and ranged curselves about the sides of the room. Several general officers of the Union army came in afterwards.

"There was a table in the far corner."

loped a little on the corners, clos which Lee was sitting. Grant was so beside a small oval-shaped wooden table in the middle of the room. The two dis-tinguished commanders were about eight feet apart, and facing each other.

Grant and Lee.

"The contrast between these illustrious men was singularly striking. General Grant was forty-three years of age, quite slim, and weighed only one hunis without sword, sash, or spurs. He re a pair of ordinary top-boots with a trousers inside. These as well as clothes were spattered with mud. His hair was a dark brown, with no trace of gray.

"Lee was sixteen years his senior. stood six feet and an inch in height. He wore a new uniform of Confederate gray, buttoned up to the throat, and a handsome sword and sash. The sword was of exceedingly fine workmanship. It had been presented to him by some ladies in England who sympathized with his cause. His full beard and hair were in color a silver gray. He had a thick head of hair, except in front, where it had become a little thin. His spurs were handsome and had very large rowels. Ha were a pair of top-boots which seemed to be perfectly new and which were stilred with red silk. His which were stitched with red silk. which were stitched with red silk. His gray hat, matching in color his uniform and a pair of gray gauntiets, apparently now, had been thrown on the table by his side. A stranger seeing the marked difference in the attire of the two men inight very naturally have come to the conclusion that Grant was the conclusion and Lee the victor. Colonel Marshall, when I asked him afterward how if came that a shift Sundanger. how it came that on this Sunday morning they appeared in such fine clothes, pre-pared apparently to go to church, while we were in a configuration. explained that they were pressed so closegage, and those who had more than one suit of clothes put on the best and destroyed the rest.

"General Grant began the conversation by saying, 'I met you once before, General Lee, while we were serving in Mextoc, when you came over from General Scott's headquarters to visit Garland's brigade, to which I then belonged. I have always remembered your appearance, and I think I should have recognized you anywhere.' "Yos," replied General Lee, 'I know I met you on that occasion, and I have often thought of it and tried to recollect how you looked, but I have never been able to recall a single feature. After gome further men-tion of Mexico, General Lee said, 'I suppose, General Grant, that the ob-ject of our present meeting is fully un-derstood. I asked to see you to ascerpose are those stated substantially in my

Their Conversation.

Cool and Deliberate.

should be inserted.'
"'Certainly.' Grant replied.
"'Lee felt in his pocket as if searching for a pencila but did not seem to be able to find one. Seeing this, and happening to be standing close to him. I handed him my pencil. He took it, and, laying the book on the table, noted the interlineation. During the rest of the interview he kept twirling this pencil in his fingers and occasionally tapping the his fingers and occasionally tapping th

wou have some suggestions to make in regard to the form in which I have stated the terms, I will have a copy of the letter made in ink and sign it.

"There is one thing I would like to

tracted the notice of our officers pres-ent as showing how firmly the conviction was grounded in his mind that we were two distinct countries. He continued, 'I would like to understand whether my men will be permitted to retain their horses?'

ir private property.' Lee read over not seen any second page of the letter again, and that I have

then said:
"'No, I see the terms do not allow it;